NEW YORK DERALD, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER S, 1883.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be a

THE DALLY HERALD too couls per caps 31 per annum. THE WHERLY HERALD seeps Saturday, at an one per caps of the Wherly HERALD seeps Saturday, at an one per copy of 55 per annum, the European Edition energy Reviews at one per caps 14 per annum to any period of rest Bellia at the continuent, both to tending period of real Heliai at 55 to one part of the continuent, both to tending period of real Heliai at 55 to one part of the continuent, both to tending pendage, the rest of the continuent, both to tending pendage, the rest of the continuent of the c

NO DOTTO: make of monogenous correspondence. We do not use the monogeneous consistent and the monogeneous correspondence with the second and the waters that the second of the Waters Hithean Family Hexald, and in the cered in the Manages Hithean Family Hexald, and in the

obferms and Empore Editions. JOS PHINTING executed with southers, cheapness and de-

Volume XXV No. 446 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADRMY OF MUSIC, Pourisenth street -- Iracian Ope-

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- EQUESTRIAN PERFORM

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- PROPERSON ANDERSON BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Michard-Foot of the

WALLACK'S PHRATRE, Browling. - LONGON ASSURANCE DORRSTIC MYSTERIAS. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - Singe of Palmy

BARSUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -- Day and Broading -- Lote in House Life -- Gentleman in Black--Lating One matrix. Ac

BRYANTS MINSTRILLS Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway. STRLO'S EXLOON, Broadway, -Bunlasque Stome Season.

NATIONAL VARIETIES, Chatham street - Atl Tear Current is NOT Cong. - Borge Diagono - Magic Terment,

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street.-Musical and DRAMATIC ESTABLISHMENT.

CANTENDURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. - Sonos, Dances, Romessons, Ac.

New York, Monday, September 3, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Kew Vors Herald --- Edition for Europe.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for surope will close in this city to morrow

afternoon at a quarter past one o'clock to go by ratiroad, and at a quarter to four o'cincis to go by steamboat. The EUROPEAN FORTION OF THE HERALD will be published

at tes o'clock to the meratag. Single copies, in wrap-The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE STRALD

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., bringing the passengers, mails and treasure brought to Panama by the steamship Uncle Sam, which left San Francisco on the 11th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Northern Light has \$934,653 in treasure, and 694 bags of Washoe silver ore, valued at \$129,000, consigned to various parties. The news from California is devoid of any particular interest, having received rather full intelligence per the pony express from that quarter during the past month. Hamilton J. May has instituted an action against John Wood, the actor, to recover \$50,000 damages for the se-

duction of his wife.
Our despatches and letters from New Granada flirow no new light upon the state of affairs in that republic. It is reported that Gen. Obando, Mosquera's principal officer, had taken the town of Pasto, which, though in the State of Canca, had been opposed to Mosquera. The civil authorities fled to the frontiers of Ecuador, leaving a large sum of money and a quantity of clothing behind. This news lacked confirmation. In Ecuador an engagement had taken place between the forces of Generals Flores and Franco, in which the latter had been routed and had a narrow escape from being killed. It is probable that Flores' triumph is complete.

President Castilla, of Peru, had quite refrom his wound. A quarrel between him and the Congress was expected to occur almost any day. In his message he speaks of the United States claim as a " simple question," and manifestly unjust, which, however, he expect ed would be amicably adjusted. The invasion of Rollyta is still spoken of. General Beizu, it is said. intends entering that country with only a few men, hoping or believing that the Bolivians would fleck

The news from Chile is still the story of peace and prosperity, in contrast to her sisters. Commerce is increasing and education is well attended to. A document gotten up by some ecolosiastics, with the view of collecting a Papal fund, had given offence to the Sardinian Minister, who had sent a protest to the government, and the clergymen were called on to evoluin and applorize. There is nothing new from Central America, and

little tidings of Walker. Our correspondents speak of a good deal of alarm being felt in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A spirited address had been issued by the President of Nicaragua calling on all ontricts to defend the country a slast the invaders.

From San Falvador we lestn that the foreign liquor law was still the subject of smuch commune among fereign merchants, all of whom, through their Censule and protested against its enforcement. On a mont of the drought it was thought the indigo car would be small. A Russian built et forty passengers, thought to be recruits for bother, had arrived at La Union.

A letter . . . a correspondent at Kingston, Jamajon, under dute of August 22, says:-The er ports this year are 17,400 horshoods sogar, 8,000 punckeons runt, 1,900,000 pounds coffee, 4,500,600 pounds pimento, half a million younds of ginger, wood, hopey, cotton, &c. The weather has been extremely favorable, and the health of the island. was pever better.

It is interesting from the fact that Hayti has not been for a great length of time in strict communiconditions which the latter wished to impose and shich the former persisted in rejecting. The matter has at length been arranged to the satisfaction of all good Catholics in Hayel. In the news received by the Calamba from Ha-

yons, published in yesterday's Henaus, is a rumor that the slave bark Wildfire had been stolen from her anchorage at Key West, but that she had been recaptured by a party of wreekers and brought back to port. As the Wildles is now, and for some time past has been lying at a Brooklyn Jock. we presume that the truent slaver at Key West i not the Wildfire, but probably one of the other prices recently captured and taken into Key West. Opening services were held yester tay in a nonher of our city churches. Reports of the exercises at St. George's church, the Church of the Poritors Church of the Messiah, Christ church, Church of the Mediator, the South Suptist church, and Plymonth church, Brookiya, will be found is our paper

Among the events of interest that will transport Curing this week, is the prescutation of a regimen-

this morning.

tel color to the National Guard, Seventh regiment, by the Corporation and citizens of Washington The regiment on that occasion will parade in full force, and the ceremonies will be of the most recherché character. The Washington presentation committee are expected in this city on Tuesday, and consists of Hon. James G. Berritt, Mayor of Washington; William T. Dore, President of the Board of Aldermen; Grafton Powell, Presiof the Common Council; Aldermen William H. Ward, Chairman of the Common Counil: Robert Ould (orator of the day), United States District Attorney; Peter Force, Major General district militis; Wm. B. Todd, Esq., retired merchant; B. L. Jackson, Esq., merchant; John F. Rames and Joseph H. Bradley, lawyers; Jonah D. Hoover, ex-United States Marshal; Marshall Brown, proprietor Brown's Hotel: Dr. M. H. Gunnell, harles W. Boteler, Jr., merchant; Thomas P. Morgan, Esq., City Registrar; Charles S. Jones, Fisa., James F. Halliday, Collector of Taxes: Richard W. Carter, Edward Hall, John Savage, editor of the States; James S. Holland and John

F. Coyle, of the Intelligencer.
The sairs of cotton on Saturday were confined to 400 500 bales, closing without change in prices; the stock taken to day in this port, though not completely ascer tained, yet shows that it will not vary much from 55,000 bales. Flour, under the news, opened active and higher, and at a decided advance, but closed tamely at an advance varying from 5c to 15c per barrel. Wheat was and to a limited range of assortments, the market closed to embrace 1,381,840 bushels. Corn was less active, while sales of Western mixed were made at 65c. a 68c., and yellow Western at 70c.; the quantity affoat on the canal-se estimated at 1 L41 124 bushels. Pork was steady and in good request, with sales of new mess at \$19.75, and of new prime at \$14.12% a \$14.25. Sugars were quiet, but straity. rith sales of about 350 a 400 bbrs and 300 boxes, and 29 hhds, weisdo, at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet and inective. Freights took another jump, and large lots of wheat were enjaged for Liverpool, open-ing at 12%d a 13d, and closed at 14d, both an bulk and bags. A part of the engagements were for future de-livery. At the close some shipowners, for room a week or two chead, asked 15d, in ship's bags. Flour was also freely taken at Sa 6d a Sa 91 , and to London at A full veerel was taken up for London, to load with wheat at 14d , in bags, and flour at 2s. 104d a scass; was also taken up for Liverpool, to load with wheat, at 1234d., in bage, and with 1,000 bbis flour at

The Consequences of Lincoin's Election-Something for Northern Men to Think of.

Dispassionate men are everywhere beginning to ask themselves what will be the conse quences of the election of Lincoln, and it is lime that every man in this confederation who has the good of the country at heart should be prepared to answer this momentous question. The developments of the campaign are

bringing clearly to view the radical and revoludonary intentions of the black republican party. The spirit and tone of its campaign journals and documents leave no room to doubt the thorough abolitionism of its principles and its candidates. Helper's handbook of treason. Lincoln's unmistakeable abolition speeches, and Sumner's rabidly fanatical harangue in the Senate, are the staple expositions of the black republican creed for the circula tion of which every possible effort is made. Horace Greeley, whose position as a journalist makes him one of the master spirits of his party. and enabled him to overthrow Seward, its originator and leader, tells the world that he means "to labor for its eradication (the in stitution of domestic servitude) from our own. and all other countries, as long as I live." Was H. Seward, finding himself set aside for a less prominent leader in his party, proclaims that Lecoln is just as radical an abolitionist as himself, if not more so; that he is entiated for life or death in the "irrepressible conflict," and that both belong to "the Massachusetts school" in politics. The black republican party of that State, fearing that the intense, anatical and destructive abolition character of "the Massachusetts school" would not be sufficiently evident from the speeches and acts of its Senators elect-Wilson and Samner-has placed in nomination for the gubernatorial chair Andrews the friend and intimate of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, the open and declared sympathizer with and defender of John Brown, and the unbinshing endorser of their constant reiteration, that they hold the compact of confederation to be "a compact with hell."

These are the indelible marks which, in only sixty days of canvass, with a prospect of success before them, the black republican leaders have placed upon their followers. Let no man hug to his heart the conviction that he can co-operate with them for a while and then either control the folly that guidtheir action, or escape from the misery and rule it will bring if they attain control of the powers of the tederal government. It will also he too late to advise them, and unterly fruitless to abandon their support. Once in power, they will care peither for moderate advisers no moderate supporters. Conservative republicans will be cast aside everywhere as broken and useless tools-as they have been in Massa chasette-and only black republican abolition ists of the school of Garrison, Phillips and John Brown, believing that a repetition in the South ern States of the bloody massacres witnessed in St. Domingo would be doing God service will be entitled to place in the civil service, the judiciary, the army and the navy of the coantry. Concede, for arguments' sake, that for politic reasons they will not deem it fit to justigu rate the bloody and mighty issue at once, what will be the course they will pursue! Here we have the admitted facts of their intended action, and in them we may see reflected in the mirror of truth the consequences of Abraham Lincoln's election as President.

The first step will be the appointment to every post of executive or administrative power within the gift of the President of men who believe that slavery is an evil and a sin; that it is their moral and social, as well as political duty, to make war upon it in every way: that "this Union cannot stand half slave and half free," and that William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John Brown are right in the theories they have proclaimed and the poley they have advocated. With men holding these views as judges and officers of the federal couris, as postmisters and collectors of cus toms, as district attorneys and marshals of the United States, there will commence an agitation of the slavery question such as the world has never althesied. Federal officers may refrain from immediate participation in criminal acts, but the abductors of slaves, the fomentors of servile incendiarism, and the coming John Browns, will pursue their fulguitous labors, in the full confidence that, if arrested and brought to trial, it will be by marshale, prosecuting attorneys, juries and judges that eyespathize with them, and who believe that the cause in which they are engaged in the cause of righteensmean.

The effect of this fact alone upon the spirit of anatic abolitionism in the country will produce I in every leading city in Europe.

t e most disastrons results. Give the criminal but the confidence that men of his stamp will sit as judges over him, if arrested, and crime will at once become the audacious ruler of so ciety. So will it be with the "irrepressible conflict." The underground railroad will be brought to the light of day, the stealing of slaves will become a trade of which thousands will be openly vain, heroism in the set will be worshipped, and not alone Virginia, but every Southern State, will have to record its John Brown raise, and the abolition promptings to incendiarism now seen in Texas will be wit nessed in every slave State from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. In such a state of things there will be no need to use the army and navy of the United States to suppress or entinguish slavery, it will only be necessary to defeat it employment to suppress faction and incendiarism. In such a state of things parties will be driven to the highest pitch of excitement, act of fury will be perpetrated on all sides, and day by day the whole country will recede farther and farther from the rule of reason.

With the inauguration of such a state bings, we would ask the merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, what would be the value of the Southern notes you hold! If the reply would not bankrupt you, it would cause you to cut off all your Southern trade to avoid bankruptcy. In such a state of things, we would ask the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, what would be the value to you of the note of a merchant in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, if the Southern trade were bankrupt? You would not sell a single package of goods on Southern credit, and would have to diminish production, or overtock other avenues to consumption. And, in this case, we would ask the capitalist, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer of those States. what will become of your rents, your markets and your wages, if the manufacturers have to diminish production? They must and would decline, and all the combinations of intellect, farmers' unions and trade protections in the world could not sustain prices and wages, even if they could prevent universal bankruptcy. Our whole industrial and commercial fabric is built on the broad basis of credit, and the nbres, veins and arteries of this are so intertwined and connected through the whole body politic that a vital blow at the credit system in one section will bring the whole edifice crumbling to the ground. That blow will be struck at Southern credit by the election of Lincoln, and the installation of "the Massachusetts school" of abolitionists in our national ad-

ministration. THE JOHN BROWN FUND IN HATTI-LAMARring's Hopes.-By the last arrival from Hayti we learn that the army of that black republic subscribed to the John Brown fund the enormous sum of ten plasters and one hundred and eightytour dollars in Hayti currency, the dollar being equal te about six cents of our currency. The sum subscribed, therefore, amounts to about twenty-one dollars and a half of United States currency, and this Adjutant General Riche annonnces in an official letter to Monsieur Delarme, adding a list of the subscribers and the amounts respectively attached to their names, from which we have the curious information that the General of Division subscribed ten pias ters (Spanish dollars), the Adjutant General himself subscribed the mighty sum of three dollars, and a Colonel and a Commandant Quartermaster each fifty cents. Such are the sympathies of the soldiers of Hayti with a war of freedom to emancipate their African brethren in the United States.

Heretofore it was proclaimed, with a floursh of trumpets, that coffee to the value of thirty thousand dollars was contributed in Havti to the John Brown fund: but it was in Haytlen paper, chiefly valuable as materials for manufacturing, with old rags, into paper for was reduced to our currency, it dwindled down to \$1,875, to which let us add \$21 50, the subscription of the army, and we will have \$1,896 50-the sum total of the subscription of the Haytien republic, which was so tremendously agitated on the receipt of the news of the John Brown raid, and which paid his memory such extraordinary funeral honors when he became a martyr to black freedom.

Lamartine said, in reference to the subscription to his book to enable him to pay his debts. that he had at last found a soul in Hayti which he could not find in Europe. If the foregoing statistics of liberality to the widow and orphans of the white martyr who died for the blacks of the United States be a measure of the soul of Hayti, what must a white poet in debt, who has not yet died for anybody, expect from it? and what must be the size of the soul of Europe, which Lamartine declares to be smaller than that of Hayti' Verily, it is no wonder Lamartine is deeply in debt when his financial calcula tions display such poetry. There can be no comment on negro freedom more fustructive than the Haytien subscription to the John Brown fund and the present miserable condition of this fine Island, formerly so productive and so useful to the world, but now of no more value to mankind than if it were sunk beneath the ocean.

PROPROTED FUSION IN MASSACHUSETTS .- We perceive that there is some talk of a fusion beween the Bell and Douglas men in Massachusetts; and if such a combination can be effected on as to defeat Lincoln in that State, and reject Andrew, the type of rabid abelitionism, it will do more to restore confidence throughout the country than anything which could happen; for Massachusetts occupies the same position to the North that South Carolina does to the Souththey are both the representatives of extreme eplatohs. It would be curious, and gratifying at the same time, to see Lincoln beaten by a majority in the vote of this abolition State; but we are afraid that a fusion cannot be so easily accomplished in "the school of Massachusetts, which has given so many leaders to the ranks of abolition politics.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CITY RATEROAD IN ENGtaxp.-We have received a card of invitation to attend the celebration of the opening of the first street railway in Europe, at Birkenhead, which was to take place on Thursday last, August 30. This is essentially a Yankee enterprise, and conducted by a Yankee-Mr. G. F. Train, of Boston. The system of travel by horse rallroads, which has proved such a convenience here, is thus fairly inaugurated on the other side of the Atlantic, and will no doubt soon prove such a necessity that it will be adopted

THE WINDING UP OF THE WATERING PLACE CARRIVAL FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS IN THE Mannerous - The summer carnival is over. The fashionable world, with its camp followers and hangers on, has begun to retreat from the watering places and fall back upon the metropells which is crowded with strangers, all the hotels being overrun with guests. The season has been a grand one for the hotel keepers and various industrious persons who live at the watering places, by contributing to the entertalement of that very interesting class of the community described as people with more money then brains. Summer resorts have their autations as well as other things. A few years ago Newport was the "fast" place, and much effected by rapid persons of both sexes. Elegant wickedness concentrated in the sober old town, and the ancient inhabitants were so much scandalized that they inadvertently charged double price for everything. Latterly, howver. Newport has become, in consequence of the conservative influence of the "cottage society." quite slow and amazingly aristocratic. The expiring season at Newport was a very good one, in a pestifiary point of view. Many of the habitues did not appear, but their places were fitted by strangers, chiefly from the South. The profits of the Ocean House people are stated at twenty thousand dollars, and the other hotels may have made half as much more among them. A great many expensive private entertainments have been given, and during last week, as a grand finale, a gentleman imported a force of cooks and watters from Delmonico's, and gave the most luxurious

spread of the season.

The spas have had the pull over all the seaside places this year, although it is said that the Cape May publicans will clear a matter of fifty or sixty thousand dollars altogether. This is a bagatelle, though, to Saratoga, and quite behind the profits at the White Sulphur. Saratoga has been overrun, and at the height of the season the crowd numbered over twenty thousand persons. All the hotel keepers have made small fortunes, and at least haif a million of dollars must have been left there during the season. Sharon, once the paradise of dull people, and particularly affected by that extensive New England family known as the Starchingtons, has become very frisky during the last year or two, and the young ladies who never get tired of dancing, and who flirt without ceasing, declare that the Shaker village is almost as fast as Saratoga. If Sharon perseveres, Saratoga will be nowhere eventually. What the Shakers think of this conduct on the part of the world's people is beyond our ken. Dreadfully outraged, bowever, they must be.

All the smaller summer resorts have done very well, and the Canadians are now reaping their harvest, which came late this year on account of the Prince's visit. The sums expended by our people in pleasure travel amount to something enormous; the aggregate for the two months-July and August-cannot be less than two millions of dollars, and will probably go over that sum. Much of this money is absolutely thrown away by people who make it easily and spend it freely. The chief thing to be regretted is, that the "accommodations" for the travelling public are not worth one half the money charged for them. However, the season is over, and there is an old proverb sbout spilled milk which will apply to expended money. The gay world has come back to the metropolis, where a good dinner is not a matter of impossibility, and where the publicans are not such unconscionable sinners as their confreres in the rural districts. Everything indicates a brisktall season. The weather is delightful, and the city is in its best autumn attire. Rumor says that some little love affairs at the watering places will eventuate in a number of diamond weddings -a valuable item for the ladies. The politicians are all working like beavers. During this month the city will be visited by thousands of travellers on mixed missions of busiand pleasure. That will make all kinds of trade lively. The Central Park and all the drives about the city will be througed with elegant equipages. The Opera, which opens to-night with a company in which are consolidated all the best artists in the country, including four prime donne-Patti, Cortesi, Fabbri and Colson -will be the fashionable amusement, of course, and has a more brilliant prospect than ever before. The Broadway theatres will ail be opened in the course of the month. The two leading artists on the American stage, Miss Cushman and Mr. Forrest, will return to the setropolitan boards after a lengthened conce. So much for September. In October we shall have a grand rush of provincial star gazers to see the Prince of Wales. So, from this time till the let of November fashion will hold high carnival in New York, which is, next to Paris. the gayest city in the world

SOUTHERN MEN IN NEW YORK .- There is very large number of Southern men here at present, who must feel greatly gratified by the signs of returning reason which they witness in the North, and particularly in this State. They see that with the majority of the people the love of the Union and devotion to the country are stronger than sectionalism or local prejudice, and that the anti-slavery sentiment which. if carried to the accomplishment of its purposes, would break up the confederacy, is cherished only by a fanatical minority, led on by selfish demagogues. They see that the solld men of the North are in unison with the copservative man of the South, and that both will be too strong for faction and treason and revolution, no matter on which side of Mason and Dixon's line they may rear their hands. Southern solourners in New York naturally look forward with ardent expectation to the Union meeting which is to take place here to respond to the conservative continent which has been elicited in all the elections of the South. Let the conservatives of this city and State make such a demonstration as will not disappoint their hopes, but encourage them on their return to the South to stand by the Union to the last.

Orn PROPERT THE SHAROS .- The effects of our bountiful harvests are beginning to be felt stready in the immense transportation of grain from the West. There are at present affoat on the capais not less than a million and a quarter bushels of wheat, and over a million bushels of corn. Of this, a large amount, of course, will go to Europe, where bad crops and a prospective touleversement will create a large demand for American breadstoffs. The transportation of produce from the West this year will undoubtedly be unexampled, and in consequence the railroad, canal and shipping interests will be largely benedited.

CHEATING THE PUBLIC IN WEIGHTS AND MEAsures .- There is no security for the people against the frauds committed against them in the sale of articles by weight and measure. They are entirely at the mercy of the seller, and have no means of ascertaining whether they are cheated or not. For example, in the case of coal, about which there is universal complaint, the purchaser cannot find out whether he has received proper weight or not. That there is extensive fraud in this article there cannot exist a doubt. The dealers often sell it estensibly as cheap as they buy it. Of course they must cheat in the weight. The cheating is their entire profit. This is unjust to the fair dealer, who gives honest weight and charges a reasonable price, which the public think too high, and avoid bim, while they actually pay more at a nominally to wer price. Our Legislature are always too busy at their schemes of plunder and rescallty to devise measures for the protection of the people in weights and measures; otherwise they could do something in a matter of such universal importance, In European cities there is ample precaution taken against such fraudulent practices. Public scales ought to be established in every district with sworn weighmasters appointed, and a penalty to be inflicted on all dealers not sending their carts of coal to be weighed at these public scales, for which a small sum could be charged. which would make the office of public weigher self sustaining; a certificate of the weigher in each case to be given to the purchaser. Some such arrangement as this is necessary for the protection of the people. This, with numerous other reforms, might be accomplished if the voters would take a little more trouble in seeing that only the right kind of men were sent to the Legislature. But as long as such corrupt rascals as polluted the Capitol with their presence during the last Legislature shall shave the control of the legislation of the State, no good, but every evil, may be expected from

their proceedings. WITHDRAWAL OF SAM HOUSTON.-Sam Hous ton, in a very sensible and withal patriotic letter, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Perceiving that none of the men in opposition to Lincoln can be elected as long as they all remain in the field, and recognizing the defeat of Lincoln as an event of paramount consequence in the coming election, old Sam retires from the contest. It would be well if the other two candidates, Breckinridge and Douglas, would follow his example, and withdraw in favor of Bell or some other person, who, by uniting the conservative elements of all parties might be enabled to meet the issue with a certainty of success.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Our Special Washington Despatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1860

MOTEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. Cenator Douglas will speak in New York on Wednesday, 12th of September. He will then go West, and speak at Cleveland on the 224, at Columbus on the 24th, at Cin-cinnati on the 25th, and at Indianapolis on the 25th.

INDIAN OUTRADES.

Late Indian outrages west of the Rocky Mountains are believed to have been instigated by apostate or disaffect-ed Mormons, who sought revenge. There are many of them who make excursions among the tribes, and in dis guise, accompany them to their marauding tours, and act as informers and leaders.

SERMON ON STATEM AFFAIRS.
Father Maguire, of St. Aloyalus' church, preached ment elequent sermen this morning on Italian affairs, in which he was very sovere on Garibaldi and Queen Victoris, and exharted all good Christians to contribute of their means and prayers to the assistance of the Pope. Father M. officiates at Mrs. Douglas' church.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WARRINGTON, August 20, 1860.

Arrival of Prendent Buchanan-The Lease of the Whi House-Shall there be a Union Against Lincoln? - The Democratic Whisper Snappers Slighting Bushanan-

The President arrived very quietly yesterday by the latest evening train, and was met at the depot by the Secretary of the Interior, the Posimaster General, the r of Public Buildings and his Private Sc tary. There was no demonstration beyond those respect ful salutations and that decorous interest which are na-turally elicited by the appearance of the chief magistrate among his fellow estimens; but these spoke beyond hus

This (Thursday) being one of the regular recep

This (Thursday) being one of the regular reception days at the executive manufor, his ruom was througed from one o'clock till three, by ladies and gentlemen from different paras of the Union. Corresponding to the cross of the crowd the property and processity of a hoursy usion among all conservative men, is order to conder the election of theorems and processity of a hoursy usion among all conservative men, is order to conder the election of the crowds and processity of a hoursy usion among all conservative men, is order to conder the election of the crowds which is a not conserved to the election of the crowds which is not conserved to the election of the conder the previous forces of proceedings of the previous course of proceeding decidency from the previous course of proceeding decidency first the previous course of proceeding decidency first the previous process of the decoderation of the accordantal course, who systematically ignore the President, to whom the democration party is more deceptly modeled than to any other living min for whatever rightly it possess. Mr. Buchanan alone has kept togother what remakes or the once powerful democration party. Beyond the friends of the administration, where is democration to the order powerful democration of the administration, where is democration, then the mention of the administration, where is democrate, in the mention of the administration, where is democrate, in the mention of the prevaint of whose search to, should not, in the pure in Freedom them and the prevaint of their little, love, sends objects, prosume to ignore the Freedom, and every man who is exposed to be prevented to the third of the administration and the prevented to the preven

at New Orleans.

Naw Outname, Sept. 1, 1356. According to the average college statement of the price current, the export from New Orleans for the greatest to \$2514,000 balon, the value of which is not ye certained. The excelpts for the year foot up 1,250 500 bales, the value of which to put down at \$500,000,000. The average price for midding for the year has been 104/A & 110 Streek on Suptember I, 25,000 bules.

Noval Intelligence.

The stone Office Powhetan, for Cora Cour, page Cape briand this afternoon.

Cotton stendy: eales so day 1,200 balos at 10,100 125%, for midding. Floor closed with an advanting tendency at 15 60%. When closed with an advanting tendency at 15 60%. When closed with an advanting tendency at 15 60%. When closed with an advanting tendency at 15 60% when closed with an advanting tendency at 15 60%. When closed with an advanting tendency at 15 60% at 170. Fore point more at 20%.

Cotton—Shock in port, 5.00 balos, August 21, 1800. Octoo.—Receipts of one week, 200 balos, against 2 balos law year, prices ranging from 16 50% at 190. See not ding; saumal receipts of the year, 16 50% balos, against 150 balos have year; stock in port, 8,900 balos, against 160 balos have year; stock in port, 8,900 balos, against 2,600 balos, against the saue time but year; stock in port, 8,600 balos, against 2,600 balos, against the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 5,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month, 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month 2,600 balos, against 15,500 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month 2,000 balos the saue time but year; sauntal receipts of the month 2,000 balos the saue time b

55c. on Sour, 15 %c on wheat 14 %c, on corn, to New York. Lake imports since opening to september 1:—539, 501 bils. Sour, 49,009 929 bushels wheat, 8,540,519 bushels over, 768 941 bushels out, 8,065 bushels, barier, 31,777 bushels ye. Canal exports the same time—77,591 bushels over, 3,558,379 bushels wheat, 6,406,515 bushels over, 827,256 bushels oats, 6,849 bushels barley, 45,679 bushels

Figure unchanged, at \$5 25 forf-xira State, \$6 25 for favorite double extra city branca. Wheat market opened with an upwarf tendency and active demand, out closed with less inquiry at the holders' viewer sakes 12,000 branchs red winter at \$1 25;5 4,000 branchs red winter at \$1 25;5 4,000 branchs white at \$1 32,000 branchs red winter at \$1 25;5 4,000 branchs white at \$1 32,000 branchs no 2 do at \$1 12;5; 1,000 branchs do at \$1 12,000 branchs No 2 do at \$1 12;5; 1,000 branchs at \$1 20,000 branchs No 2 do at \$1 12;5; 1,000 branchs to arrive, on private terms, and 11 500 branchs No 1 Mitwarkee clus at \$1 20. form advances 20: takes 10 500 branchs No. 1 Himole at 572. Other grains quiet. Canal freights weaker or grain; figur 55c. wheat 11 5;6 a 122. corn 11c. to New York. Lake traports—11,000 branchs wheat, 1,560 branches corn, 7,700 branchs bariety. Canal exports—15 branch for the month of August—4,651 bbis. four, 1,143 156 branchs wheat, 77 705 branch corn, 3,500 branchs out, 6,530 branchs bariety. Imports since opening of navigation—57,520 bbis. four, 5,056,450 branchs wheat, 3,791,457 branches corn, 23,500 branches pean, 142,697,627 feet lumber.

September Session of the Common Council. The Fourd of Aldermen, after a brief recess, will hold the first meeting of their September session this evening. There is nothing special to come immediately before them, but there will be a considerable deal of routine business to be disposed of. The Aldermen have sanctioned the Japanese bill, and it has gone before the Councilmen for their action. The Aldermen have also fixed upon the Park as a location for the law courts; but as this has been done by half a dozen previous Boards, it will be necessary for the present City Fathers to follow up this preliminary step, and let the work be immediately commenced.

The Roard of Councilmen commences this evening. Beacted nearly all the business, so that there are only a few routize papers on the calendar. As most of the members have been absent from the city, no active steps have been taken to furnish the bills for entertaining the Japanese but the committee will meet early this month, and decide as to the course they will pursue in reference to this matter, which has elicited so much remark from the put

September Term of the Law Courts

Although all classes, tockeding those most imported Attenuence at the big and little members of the legal pro-fession, are returning to the city, the business of the law courts will not be in full force until the jury trials are commenced in October. The courts for the next few weeks will be occupied with special term and chamber business, and though the argument on the injunction on the "gristron relirond" scheme is set down for this morning, it will, in all probability, be postponed to a fu-

The Supreme Court, Circuit, will be opened for jury causes on the third Monday of September, but the Superio Court and Common Pleas will not have any trials by jury until the first Monday in October. The room, part first, of the Court of Common Pieas, in being altered back to the state in which it was in days of yore, and which will be decidedly for the better. The entrance will be from the top of the stairs under the vestibule, and the bench The great Washington market controversy is not yet at

an end; it has to go before the general term of the Su-preme Court, and, doubtless, ultimately for trial before The United States District Court will open to morrow

the first Tuesday in the month, but will adjourn for two weeks more. The United States Circuit will open on the 12th inst.

United States District Attorney of the vast quantities of spurious money that are bourly disseminated throughout the community, and it is strange that lary gauge of piunderers, too centured to work honestly, still persist to their unlawful traffic when there are so many examples of offenders before them now suffering long periods of im-prisonment in Sing Sing. We are informed that there are cart loads of spurious coin—gold dellars an t silver, from dellar pieces to dimes—affect in this city. Unfortunately ing classes; but there is one consolation: the jurors of the and the federal judges are justly severe upon the trans

We must again relterate our complaint of the want of accommodation for our State courts. Whiles our judges are declining in health from the impure atmosphere of miserable court rooms, the city an thorities are squandering unbeard of sums of money on new building for the administration of civil and criminal Books, our Bradys, and our Starrs, willingly appropriate one hundred and five thousand dollars to access from py and the copper colored Princes from Japan, but they never entertain the proposition to appropriate \$200,000 te build, in the Park, court accommodation for the crumi-nal and litigious portion of our population. Come, gen tiemen, pay up your old Japanese ecore, and let us for heaven's sake have decent court rooms in the city of

finished in the District Attorney's office that no very im portant cares would be tried during the present term, to consequence of the accumulation of a large number of August, the City Judge disposed of indictments against account parties hold in prison, of which there were a large number, and having reduced the number of pri ouers in the Tombs, his attention will be devoted more articularly this tuenth to the boaring of ball cases hompson, Totton and others, who are indicted for al eged extensive land forgeries will be tried, together with other cares of more or less interest.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. Laftyette S. Foster, United States Senator electrons Connecticut, it seem to be married to a Washington

Roy. 1. 5. Walloch, now preacher at Leavenworth, Kan-nas, is about to relinquish for the third ture the ministry and adopt the profession of the law. He will remote to

Dev. Benry Martyn Briegman, of Northampton, Mars, subschool from Earlon, so the 1st last, with his wife, is the bark foresthox, Capt. Mayo, for doubt Africa. He is to jeen the reission of the A. B. C. F. M. a mong the Zulur.

to from the mission of the A. B. C. F. M. among the Zelog.

Three, says a correspondent, some to have had no obtain them of Twendert Cyber, who is now accounty dier years of age. He make the had no the some the transport of the following the whole eccepting the whole House. The price which he had year fell in the personature of the Sauet wheat crop on the James River is now transferred to an infant, only two mentils and—his enquities.

Governor Henry A. Who, of Virginia, says the Norfolk hay fined, it quite a bentiana, and as with no of it is that bessed as the same fined of mill said risk house at his landing, there were no less than eight infinitely and had been constructed and risks a life frome. All of which had been constructed and risks a life is not to the said of the control of the control of the control of the following and had control of the control of t a result would be which as Earther Share sole our rigged many about victores or teacher thebes love, has used at the control of the control of the control of the control The Soveriers has built bend that they are the range of fluc-ing some process that which bend love, but thus far without many. The meat minutes in which these title was a very postgranted and rigged, as well as their be writted propositions, give collected of the feet that he described on the manager to the act, and the read reasons in the his enters use the sport of subspicious with on a care of larger gives extenses of the fact that he has a care, and that "I's in the right purce."

he covered Thomas, of Maryland, decid the sist mentioner by published by a couple of discrete areas who reside his farm that he is either a herealt, a recine of minessee. The artists have applied.

cost, and take a constraint potent night days for the amount for each noise or stained they give a receive flipstaining to take hock at the circh cassoid at the cut of the processed for payment and they would make a present to cash processed for payment and they would make a precent to each purchase of two or three delatine or callon dreases and a sable doubt or two. In this and similar ways makes were effected for their cloth at a price per yard of two and a half to six deliars, which turns out to be a most of cotion and wood tributer worth about a deliars which turns out to be a most of cotion and wood tributers worth about a deliar and a quarter a yard. This band of worthese cauled upon manages men, some in the village, and office baving cashed their rides, loft on Sauarday meaning ass for parts outhours, leaving a lost of aggresses in please for their bill at one of the houses, which, or being opened, was fall of continued.